which is to come the holy sacribees,
THE UNELOODY SACRIFICES.
On such an occasion these words of the floly Scripture come rushing to the mind. St. Paul sums up the preaching of Unite's gospel to the end of time in the one short verse which I have just quoted. Our religion is made up of the life, the sayings and the doings of this same Jesus. The Apostos Peter and Paul and the other aposites, who preached Christ crudied, came not to enter into disputations with men, but to fulfil the mission assigned them by their Master. And these faithful men took their stand before the neonle because they had been sent by Him who said of Himself, "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life:—

and the Life:—

GO TEACH ALL NATIONS

of the world," And we find that the command of
Christ was well performed. They taught the people
to believe, not perhaps in the God their fancy would
centre, but in the crucified God—in Him who was
crucified as a maleiactor. And the struggle went
on for three hundred years in order that the religion
of Christ might be established. Not only in Judea
and Galllee, but in Rome and to the very condnes of
the

and Gaillee, but in Rome and to the very confines of the

VAST ROMAN EMPIRE

Was this religion preached. From the very beginning the apostics moved along with a steadness and a perseverance that was not human, and with a success that could come only from above, establishing beyond a doubt their mission from this who had promised to be with them alway, even to the consummation of the work. The work was not confined to bishops, prests and deacons. The prince and peasant and pauper were also dear to Christ. Every member of every family was a worker in the cause, and they made known to others the truths they had received. The work of God's Church is

ESSENTIALLY EDUCATIONAL

In character. It teaches its chidren not simply by doctrines which bring salvations, but, it enters the heart; lays fold of it by the sacrament, invigorates it, nourishes it and preserves it in nealth to do the work of the Lord. Bishops and priests laid down their lives for the faith, and the faithful laity as well offered themselves as martyrs for the truths they had received. Dearer to them than country was the love of fold. It was charged that Christians plotted against the empire, but there were found men whose fidelity to their country could not be questioned, for they were ready to die for, it; but fact of all they shood up boldly for their faith, and vere not atraid to proclaim it. Poverty was not reckoned simply a nuisance, but a crime. Christ came and made his habitation among the poor. It was through

came and made his manuation among the poor.

was through

that the religion of Carist was propagated. The
poor were downtrodden in the eyes of the world;
but the Church threw its mantle of charity over
them. By the death of Christ rights were given to
all. Heaven was opened to every class, the portion of all who love and follow Christ. So the
Church went on from family to family until after
the lapse of three hundred years it had

AAINED THE WORLD TO THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

Eut let us pass from the history of these three
hundred years and look at the Church to-day in this
country—this mighty empire that stretches from

Fut let us pass from the theology of the bundred years and look at the Church to-day in this sountry—this mighty empire that stretches from socian to ocean. The Church is pushing its conjucies, and it exists here by no man's favor, but by blyme right, for the highest of all authorities gave the command to "Go and teach all nations." Our material strength is feeble, but our spiritual power is in the hands of God Himself. No persecution, I may say, is before us, and in doing our work we can look back upon those ages long past and take

can look back upon those ages long past and take a lesson.

GOD'S TRUTHS KNOW NO CAANGE.

They are the same to-day as they were handed down to us by the early apostics. It is in the family that the teachings of the Church must come out before the world; and if these truths do not take hold in the family in vain do we read the text from the sacred Book. Whatever agencies are in our power for the dissemination of God's truths, these must we use for the beauty and glory of Christ's religion. The right reverend preacher closed with the following appeal:—"I call upon the stones and the bricks of this edifice, and I think I hear sach say, "it is faith that placed me here." The rich and the poor met in this church. Every one felt-that here was a work which God called upon them to accomplish. Each feit there was a something within him, as in times of old, when the faithful hestated not to make a sacrifice for their religion. I will add one word more in aid of this great undertaking, and for the encouragement of

Your Young Pastor.

You know the energy and the labors, the anxieties and the sleepless nights that were his portion since he underlook this great work, and yet the work is not finished. To those who are not of this church I would say you ought to be proud to have such an edifice in your neighborhood. When you are called on to contribute to-day, I say to all, do not count the mere dollars in the paims of your hands, but remember that a sacrifice is demanded of you for God's religion."

After the mass the Most Reverend Archbishop addressed the congregation in terms of congratula-

After the mass the Most Reverend Archbishop addressed the congregation in terms of congratulation on their new church, the proportions, solicity and ornamentation of which astonished him. The thanks of the congregation were due to a lew who contributed largely, but especially to one, whose sense of delicacy he would not oftend by mentioning his name, but to whose PRINCELY GENEROSITY they were indebted for the ground on which the edition of the contribution of th

WORSHIP IN WA HINGTON.

DR. NEWMAN AT THE METROPOLITAN

ens from the Life of Saul-The Macbeth of the Bible-The Vision of Samuel-Faith in Disembodled Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1872. Dr. Newman's church was thronged with an immense audience to-day, and, although the ushers worked with unexampled energy, it was time for the sermon to begin before all were seated. Among the audience were a number of Indians from the far West, members of the Cherokee delegation, who

THE FATHER OF THE NATION. Dr. Newman spoke from the words, "How are the mighty failen"-I. Samuel, I., 19. The introduction and first part of the sermon were taken up in reviewing the history of the Jewish nation at the e of the transition of government from a theocratic to a monarchical form, and in following the ta search of his father's asses to his tragic death at the close of a forty years' troubled and checkered reign. The history of Soubled and checkered reign. The history of Sanl suggested various thoughts worthy of consideration—the abuse of great powers, the penal consequences of disobedience to Divine law, the measures God adopts for reproving men of their sins and the assertion of a future state of disembodied spirits. After tracing the various interesting epochs in Saul's life and describing the scenes and places in which they took place, Dr. Newman came to that point in Saul's life where he

rean came to that point in Saul's life where he went

To consult the wirch.

Previously Saul had executed the law against with the utmost severity, but the spirit of prophecy had departed from him. God had forsaken him. There were no prophets about him on whom he could call, for he had himself stain eightyfive, and in his bour of doubt and danger this Macbeth of the Bible sought supernatural ald. He had sought an answer from God in three ways. He had asked for a significant dream, but sleep departed from him. He had consulted the Urim and Thummin, but these oracles gave no reply. He made search for a priest, but there was none to be found. So in the dead of night, laying, ande his royal robes, he sought out a familiar spirit and called for Samuel. God interposed, and samuel appeared. The terrined witch screamed with fear, and before she has had time to make her incantations announced the appearance of head sent his servant for a tripple purpose—to refute witchcraft, to reprove a rebellious king and to demonstrate the existence of disembodied souls. There is good evidence that the appearance of Samuel was a fact. The terror of the woman, the terrible prophecy that Saul and his three sons should be slain, which was so speedily funified, are widences of the gout form must be crude, yet it is as rational as it is Scriptural to infer that

crude, yet it is as rational as it is Scriptural to infer that

THE SOUL HAS A FORM.

We must wait, patiently for advanced science to explain psychological and mesmeric wonders. These wonders are performed by man, within the possibility of some mental influence, but are destitute of any element of the supernatural; and though many persons of intelligence embrace the doctrines of cintrogance, mesmerism and the like, and therein find satisfaction, it is occause they have no religious faith. The majority of those who hold them are sufficient. They reject the Bible as an obsolete book and deny the divinity of Christ. They cannot explain the wonders they see, and so asortice them to something beyond nature. Underlying these are two facts—man's longing for immortality and his desire to be with those who have passed beyond, to be assured that departed friends live. But the immortanty of the soul cannot be proved by mesmerism nor psychology. Christianity alone can assure man of that. Wheever will reject the evidence he kible alords is prepared to be an athoist, inddel or anything else.

In concuston, Dr. Newman commended the lesson of Saul's life to his hearers, and reminded them that the possibilities of an immortality of Heaven or hell.

James Cullen laborar died to Bellen.

James Cullen, laborer, died in Believue Hospital gesterday morning from the effects of injuries rewed more than three weeks ago, by having one of his legs accidentally crushed by a rock failing on it.
The limb was amputated after entering the hospital.
Coroner Schirmer was notified. Deceased lived in
Sixty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

spile is deducated to the monor and worship of BARNARD ON HIS METTLE.

He is Conscious of His Integrity and Defies His Enemies.

The Investigation Must Now Go On-The Judge Gives a Few Hard Blows to Some Persons Not Named-The Injunction That Rilled Tammany.

Last evening a reporter visited Judge Barnard, at his residence No. 23 West Iwenty-first street, to ascertain his views respecting the investigation to be commenced this morning into the charges made

The Judge was sitting at a small round table plied with papers, magazines and the latest books issued

Handing his visitor a cigar, the Judge motioned him to a chair, and on ascertaining the object of his visit, said he was quite willing to answer any ques-tions on the subject. The following conversation

REPORTER-1 understand, Judge, the Grand Jury are to go into an investigation of the charges against you to-morrow?

Judge BARNARD-That is so; they commence the

REPORTER-May 1 ask, Judge, how the proceedngs originated? Were you the mover in the matter? Judge Barnard-You must have read about the Bar Association. They went to Albany and preferred charges against me. They didn't name me, but I know what they were after.

REPORTER—How did the Grand Jury get to take

charges against me. They didn't name me, but I know what they were after.

REPORTER—How did the Grand Jury get to take it up?

Judge Barnard—I went before the Grand Jury; I handed in my list of names; I gave them about forty names—all my enemies; I said this thing has got to be gone through; I said, if you find any proof—if you find any charge substantiated and you present it—I resign at once.

REPORTER—That shows your perfect consciousness of innocence; "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and no doubt the investigation will end in a triamph for you.

Judge Barnard—I want no triumph, but I am tired of this endiess blackguarding and villiying.

REPORTER—In all probability there is a good deal of human nature in a judge, as mordinary people?

Judge Barnard (smilling)—Not a douct of it. If they want to get rid of me let them prove something and haye done with it.

REPORTER—Are they your personal enemies,

and have done with it.

REFORTER—Are they your personal enemies, those people who are attacking you, or are they political opponents?

Judge Barnard—I don't know; I don't know one of them

of them.

REPORTER—Who commenced that business of vilifying your

Judge BARNARD—I think it was the Tribune and

viliying you?

Judge Barnard—I think it was the Tribune and Times people—they are the lellows.

REPORTER—Would you have any objection to furnishing me with your list of witnesses?

Judge Barnard—Yes, I have. That matter is entirely in the hands of the District Attorney and Grand Jury.

REPORTER—How do you account for the persistent attacks made on you, a Judge of the Supreme Court?

Judge Barnard—Well, perhaps they think they are only doing a public duty. Perhaps so; but they are only doing a public duty. Perhaps so; but they have been at it fourteen years, and the thing has got to stop.

KEPORTER—They are republican organs that attack you; perhaps they identify you with Tammany in some shape?

Judge Barnard—Tammany is broken up; but here I am. I have nothing to be affaul of, and I have challenged scrutiny. Others have field; out I fear nothing and have nothing to fear. I hold my Court regularly every day; I do my duty which I swore to do as a judge; I have tried 30,000 cases and my decisions remain unreversed; I have never wronged any man of a cent and yet they go on villiying me; but it has got to come to a stop somewhere. If the public will not protect me from outrage I must take pleans to stop it; but I will yiolate no law.

REPORTER—You would not go in for action to recover damages?

Judge Barnard—Not for damages; oh, no! I don't

no law.

REPORTER—You would not go in for action to recover damages?

Judge Barnard—Not for damages; oh, no! I don't want their money. I began poor, and I am a poor man to-day; but I don't want money. But you are not going to put all this down, are your Is that what you newspaper men cail an interview? I hope you won't make me say anything I didn't say.

REPORTER—I have a remarkably retentive memory, Judge, and will not make any mistake.

Judge Barnard—As I said, I want the investigation to go right on. I went before a Grand Jury not one of whom I know. They are making desperate enforts to break up the Grand Jury, but it won't do, and in any case I would have another in February, and the inquiry must go on. I didn't ask for a good show for myself, but the Grand Jury hold their inquiry in secret, and I abide by the result. However, the Court sterographer will be there to take notes, and that is all I want. The testimony will be published every evening, and I can see what they have to say. I want the public to know whether they have got such a bad man on the bench. I want all the pent up malice of my enemies to do its best. Out of a minion and a haif of people surely they ought to be able to produce some evidence if I ever committed a wrong act. They even go to the length of reporting me as present at all sorts of places. They had me as witnessing a dog fight at hoboken the other day. Those people who are constantly committing little findiscretions assail me, who am never out of my house after six o'clock in the evening. I have plenty to do at home, plenty to study all the time.

REPORTER—The Grand Jury, I expect, cannot be very long in coming to a decision?

Judge Barnard—They ought to get through in a short time. If there is any thing to be laid to my charge it ought to come out. If I over earn

short time. If there is any thing to be laid to my charge it ought to come out. If I owe any man a cent or ever wronged any man it has got to come out. They talk of "the King"—why if I hadn't by my injunction stopped the supplies the Ring would have fought it out and beaten them. But I meant

nave fought it out and beater them. But I meant to do my duty, and will always do it.

REFORTER—You had pienty of opportunities of wrongdoing if you were so inclined?

Jadge Barnard—I could have made millions if I violated my public duty. I had opportunities every day. No man—no judge, perhaps, in the werld—had more opportunities, as every one knows. But I never velonged to the loafer class. Every one knows who I am and where I came from. I was raised in Poughkeepsie. I have no printing office over a churchyard that belongs to the city. The investigation will prove whother any man has a right to assail me.

The conversation then terminated.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Sneak Rognery. The residence of Mr. Murray, 154 Navy street; the house of E. M. Roberts, 211 Wyckoff street, and the liquor store of Lawrence Fay, 448 Van Brunt street, were entered by sneak thieves on Saturday evening and robbed of a quantity of clothing and liquor.

The Fulton Street Homicide. Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, who was shot by James W. Hunter, the liquor dealer, at 86 Fulton street, on Friday morning last, and mortally wounded, was alive at the latest accounts, though no nopes are entertained of her recovery. Hunter, who denies that he snot her, is confined in the Raymond Street Jali, and exhibits the greatest anxiety for her recovery. This is most natural under the circumstances, as there is no evidence to show that any other sentiment than affection existed between the prisoner and the unfortunate woman.

The Coroner was summoned on Saturday evening to hold an inquest over the body of Bernard McGovern, a pedier, who fell dead in his wagon, in Dean street, near Pearsall. Deceased resided at 228 Thiary street, and left his house at two o'clock in the afternoon, complain ng of a pain in his lungs, He leaves a wife and four callaren.

After His Notes.

A professor of music, Mr. J. H. Von Narderoff, parrowly escaped the loss of his notes while on his way home to 170 Fort Green place at a late hour on Saturday night. While proceeding through De on Saturday hight. While proceeding through De Kaib avenue, near Elliott place, he was attacked by three young men, one of whom caught him around the neck in garroter's fashion, while the others attempted to go through the Professor's pockets. The gentleman, however, managed to extricate his revolver and Bre. He failed to hit any of the rufflans, but rightened them away. In the struggle he lost his hat and spectacles.

The Fifty Reformers. The Rink Committee of Fifty met in secret ses-

sion at their rooms, 367 Fulton street, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Luther C. Carter, President, pre-sided, and Fred. W. Kalbnetsch officiated as Secretary. A long discussion was had upon the proper course to be pursued in the matter of guarding the course to be pursued in the matter of guarding the taxpayers against the burden sought to be entabled in the cost of the construction of the proposed storage reservoir at Hempstead, L. L. It was finally agreed that the exigency for this reservoir was not so pressing as had been represented by interested parties, and that it was their duty to make application to the Senate and Assembly in the form of a polition to have the Legislature repeal the act authorizing the construction of the storage reservoir passed last year. The work would cost \$1,165,600, it is estimated, and this is considered more than Brooklyn can judiciously expend "upon this occasion." Other matters of public interest were also debated, but the purport of their deliberations they decline to give the press for the present.

Present.
The Academy Reform Committee contemplate issuing an account of their stewardship for the interest of the people about the latter part of the week.

SP KES INDICTED.

The Grand Jury's Action-District Attorney Garvin Ready to Proceed to Trial-The Indictment to be Laid Before the Court To-

The following is the indictment, drawn up by
District Attorney Gary in, as directed by the Grand
Jury of the Oyer and Arminer, against Edward S.
Blokes, the murderer of Fisk:

Jury of the Oyer and L. miner, against Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Fisk.—

THE INDICTMENT.

City and County of New York, in and for the body of the State of New York, in and for the body of the City and county of New York, upon their cast present—That Edward S. Stokes, iste of the People of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and their county of New York. after Stokes, iste of the Fifteenth ward of the city of New York, in the County of New York. after and county aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one James Fisk, Jr., in the peace of the people of the State hen and there being wilfully, feloniously and of his 'malice aforthought' did make an assault, and that the said Edward S. Stokes, with a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and four leaden bullets, which said pistol the said Edward S. Stokes in his right hand then and there and and held to, at, against and upon the said James Fisk, Jr., then and there feloniously and wilfully and of "malice aforethought" did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Edward S. Stokes, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, do of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, since said James Fisk, Jr., then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of cr with 'malice aforethought," did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him, the said James Fisk, Jr., then and there (with the leaden bullets aforesaid, so, as aforesaid, discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Edward S. Stokes in an allowed the said James Fisk, Jr., then and there (with the leaden bullets aforesaid, so, as aforesaid, discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Edward S. Stokes in and upon the body of him, the said James Fisk, Jr., at the ward, city and county aforesaid, "fr. m' the day first aforesaid and in the year aforesaid, with the said Edward S. Stokes, the said No day has yet been fixed for the unal, but the District Attorney states that he is now ready to proceed to trial at any moment. The indictment

A REVELATION IN THE FISH MURDER CASE.

will probably be presented to the Court to-day.

An Actress Before the Curtain. The Syracuse Courier of Friday states that Annie Wood, a witness in the Fisk-Mansfield case, same person. Our readers will remember that Jo sepuine Mansfield testified that she first met James Fisk at the house of Annie Wood. Miss Wood appointed an interview, and, at Mansfield's earnest solitation, introduced to her James Fisk, Jr.

pointed an interview, and, at Mansfield's earnest solitation, introduced to her James Fisk, Jr. Miss Wood is an actress of considerable ability, and formerly belonged to the company in Fisk's Opera House. She was indebted to Fisk for many favors, and in return introduced him to Mansfield. Those of our readers who were at the Academy of Mesic last evening will remember the blonde actress who played the part of Nerissa in the "Merchant of Venice." She was put down on the programme as Annie Sutton, but her real name is Annie Wood, and she is the identical person referred to above.

The Courier says:—'In an interview with 'Annie Sutton' last evening some facts in relation to the Fisk affair were obtained which have not appeared in print. It will be remembered that the grand jury in New York found a bill of indictment against. Stokes and Mansfield for attempting to blackmail Fisk. This fact was communicated to Stokes while he was dining at Delimonico's, and, maddened by the news, he hurried to the Grand Central Hotel and shot Fisk. The indictment against Stokes was jound on the testimony of Annie Wood before the Grand Jury. She restified that Mansfield had told her that she intended to get all the money she could out of Fisk and then let him go. It will thus be seen that unconsciously Annie Wood before the Grand Jury. She restified that Mansfield had told her that she intended to get all the money she could out of Fisk and then let him go. It will thus be seen that unconsciously Annie Wood before the Grand Jury. She restified that Mansfield had told her that she intended to get all the money she could out of Fisk and then let him go. It will thus be seen that unconsciously Annie Wood before the Grand Jury. She restified that Mansfield had told her that she intended to get all the money she could out of Fisk and then let him go. It will thus be seen that unconsciously Annie Wood before the Grand Jury. She restified had had here that the poor and needy." No one who noticed the acting of Miss Wood in the comedy last ni

A PLEA FOR POOR FISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--By the tragic death of Fisk the public mind has been terri-bly agitated. With what repugnance do we contemplate the fearful crime, and with what earness ess do we desire that

he who did it may suffer the consequence!

Kewspapers that are issued in the interest of public opinion should be, or at least should endeavor to be, as honest and as charitable in the expression of their ideas as possible, and should be influenced by no feelings of pique or anger what-

all the New York papers, is the most unbiassed and the most imparital. I think this, probably, is the reason why its sucess has been so rapid and so complete. But some of the daily parenders are most bigsted, and it was with a feelin of the parenders are most bigsted, and it was with a feelin of the parenders are most bigsted, and it was with a feelin of parenders are not been an atome of these articles of "Fisc" that were so bitter and showed such a releaded animus against the dead that I am certain the public do not share their sentiments. It is had to affront, worset backbile; but how contemptibly mean to speak evil of the dead! Fisc's life has not been a secret one; the best side of tooly has been turned from us. The public know how Fisilived, and he rather wished them to. What is the use of having all his inideceds brought before the people now, with a many malicious comments that a few prominent news papers—and one in particular—have made? Is it to palliat the crime of the assassin—to make the death of Fiss appear but the natural sequence of his life? The old law, "Who so shedeth man's blood by man shall his blood be sized," is severely retributive; but how inadequate, how light does the penalty seem when its sentence falls on the cowardly assassin.

I wonder how many of those who moralize over the utter deprivaty of Fisk's nature if they had been put in his place would have risen to such a height as he did. As a boy, thrown early unon his own resources, his surroundings were anything out nice. What a school of morality must a travelling circus be to the youth emerging from his teens with hardly a rudimentary education! what high principles the yout will have, when leaving the circus, he enters upon a pedior's career, from the will have when leaving the circus, he enters upon a pedior's career, trusting to his ingenuity and wit as much as the pack he carries, for his living. Leaving his Bohemian vocation he starts into mercantile life, but his his must animate such an one as he climbs the rungs of the ladder, Success But such was Fisk's life; such his early experi impartial. I think this, probably, is the reason why its suc-cess has been so rapid and so complete. But some of the daily parers here are most byoded, and it was with a feeling

ORGANIZATION OF A HOMOEOPATHIC SURGI-CAL HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the New York Romosopathic Medical College Dispensary, held re-cently at the house of Professor J. W. Dowling, M. D., at which were present Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, S. H. Wales, Euwin Dwight, H. N. Twombly, Thomas C. Smith, George W. Clarke, Professor Dunham, Professor Helmuth and Professor Dowling, it was unanimously resolved to organize, in connection with the dispensary, a surgical hospital for the treatment of accident cases. A magnificent building is now being erected by the Trustees of the New York Optnaimic Hospital, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue. A portion of this building has been leased to the Homeopathic College and Dispensary. It is proposed to erect, which can be done at a comparatively trilling expense, adjoining the optnamic, a building for the accommodation of the surgical nospital. For this purpose a grand homeopathic fair is to be held early in April at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, the officers of the regiment having kindly donated the use of the armory. An association, consisting of some of the most prominent laddes in New York, of which Mrs. Judge Roosevelt is president, are actively engaged in preparing for this fair, which will provably be one of the grandest ever held in this city. Iwombly, Thomas C. Smith, George W. Clarke, Pro-

A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

An Orange Hatter Has His Head Crushed to

a Jelly.
On Saturday night an exceedingly shocking and melancholy occurrence took place at the Orange Valley depot of the Morris and Essex Rail coad. Patrick Kennedy, a hatter, employed in one of the factories at the Valley, tried to jump on board the factories at the Valley, tried to jump on board the twenty minutes to eight train for Grange from the side of the track, minus a ptatform. He missed his footing and fell under. The wheel passed over his head crushing it to a jelly, besides frightfully mutilating his right arm. Death, of course, was instantaneous. The unfortunate man was about thirty years of age and icaves a wife and three children in utterly destitute circumstances. Yesterday County Physician Dodd made inquiry into the case and decided that deceased owed his frightful fate to his own carelessness. The train had just commenced to move out of the station when the occurrence took place. The hatters of Orange will probably raise a fund for the bereaved family.

WONDERS OF THE CCEAN.

The Agassiz Expedition in the Gulf Stream.

Floating Colonies of Animal Life-Hydroids, the Socialists of the Sea-Hatching Fish Eggs Panerama of Life Under the Waves.

U. S. C. S. STEAMER HASSLER, ST. THOMAS, Dec. 21, 1871. After an unavoidable delay of a few weeks the Hassier at last left Boston on the afternoon of December 4, carrying, as anticipated, Professo Agessiz and his party. The prevailing sentiment on board was delight at having at length started on the expedition, though it was naturally mingled with some regrets. We were followed for some distance by the Navy

Yard tug, which finally took back to Boston a tew friends who had accompanied as thus far. Among them was Captain C. P. Patterson, to whose energy and executive ability so many of the admirable arrangements for the expedition are due. On reach ing Minot's Ledge light the weather seemed so un favorable that it was deemed advisable to return to quieter waters until daylight. We anchored off Fort Warren and remained there until morning, when we resumed our ney and reached Vineyard Haven early on the morning of the 5th. We found there a fleet of forty or fitty coasters, who had run in on account of the rough weather outside. During our stay their number was augmented by four or five steamers, which were delayed for similar reasons. While there considerable work was accomplished in the restorage of the scientific apparatus, much of which was previously in an inconvenient position. On the atternoon of the 7th we started again, stopped at Tarpaulin Cove long enough to drop our pilot and quite a stiff breeze, causing a great deal of motion in the vessel, but as no scientific work of importance was expected to be performed before we reached St. Thomas this was not of much consequence. A series of observations was taken at short noting the changes in the temperature and density of the sea water as we proceeded south, and will be continued day and night. The result thus far has been to show that the upper edge the Gulf Stream current at this season is thirty or forty miles farther south than it is usually laid down upon the charts, those of the Coast Survey not excluded. Until the 10th the weather continued as it had begun, but on that caim sea. As large masses of the Gulf weed or sargassum facciferum were floating by immediate measures were taken to secure them with nets, hooks, &c., and a great quantity was thus collected.

This plant has been a sort of FLOATING ENIGMA
to naturalists ever since the crew of Columbus refused to proceed through it, under the belief that it must conceal shoal water. It is found floating on the surface in all conceivable quantities, from immense masses, miles in extent, down to the isolated patches which we observed. It has never yet been found growing attached, and there is much difference of opinion among naturalists as to whether it has or has not at some time of its life a fixed point of growth, during which time it fructiles, becomes iertile, and is then detached to vegetate and expand while floating. There are many plants which pursue this course of hie, so if this were frue there would be nothing unusual about it. On examining carefully each specimen of the thousands which were collected, there was not lound a single one which had not a denser, darker, somewhat shrivelied portion, which seemed to possess greater antiquity. It would in appearance correspond to the roots of ordinary plants, except that there was an absence of root-hairs or rootlets. As their function is the presentation of a larger surface for the absorption of liquid nutriment from the surrounding earth, their absence in this instance may possibly be due to the presence of water in such abundance during the whole life of the plant. There are lound attached to the stem a great number of little globular bodies on pedicies, which are generally called the "berries." They are also denominated

THE "GRAPES OF THE SOUTH,"

The "traisins des Tropiques," &c. They are not in reality berries or organs of fructification, and no such organs have yet been discovered, even on the smallest and youngest branches. They are mere vesicies filled with air, and serve as floats. On carefully detaching all of them from any particular branch and replacing it in water it immediately sinks to the bottom, showing its entire dependence upon them for its buoyancy. These vesicles are not found near the darker parts of the pinnts, seemingly showing this fact in connection with the entire absence of reproductive organs on even the youngest floating branch fused to proceed through it, under the belief that it must conceal shoal water. It is found floating on

the ship's crew was invited to be present and a most attentive audience listened to the Professor's describtions of the animals which we have found living in, on or about the Gulf weed.

On examining a fresh specimen carefully it is found to be a floating colony of animal life. It has inhabitants which are bound up with it and depend on continual contact with it for their very existence, others which, using it for shelter and protection, are still iree to make occasional excursions beyond its limits; and still others—suburban residents—independent in disposition and predatory in character, who cruise around its borders and descentify of the light of the control of the properties of the light of the projection of the properties of the projections, animals living in a community, having a common stem, with a central cavity communicating with numerous branches. These branches support little cup-like projections, in each of which resides

An individual of the course, a directive and the course and descenting with a numerous branches.

droids, animals lying in a community, having common stem, with a central cavity communicating with numerous branches. These branches support little cup-like projections, in each of which possibles and an uniber of radiating tentacies. There are two varieties of the oulf weed, the narrow and the broad leaved, and it was noticed that one species of these lydroids was found only on the narrow variety. It was fee campanularia, and even where in large masses of the weed the two varieties were in large masses of the weed the two varieties were intermingted and in direct contact this species was never found in the other. The crustacea were well represented by crabs, shrimps and lobsters—a great number of species being found—about half of which are entirely new. It was found that the crabs were represented by members of the highest order—the decapods furnished with five pairs of legs, the anterior being better developed than the others, showing that tendency to differentiation of structure which is characteristic of the highest groups and reaches its purfection in man. The earlier stages of life correspond to the similar stage of society, and, as in savage tribes, each man is his own lawyer and physician, bundler and architect, so in the lowest animals each portion digests and assimilates, respicts and contracts. It is not until we ascend in the scale of creation that we find separate organis with distinct functions. In one of our haus we captured a curious instance of the physical interiority of the mais esc, which generally functaces as you descend. It was in the person of this mais of a pipe fish, belonging to a distance of the physical interiority of the right seed of creation that we find separate organis with distinct functions. In one of our haus we captured a curious lastance of the physical interiority of the interiority of the read of the physical ph

and think of the countiess millions which thus environ us, we learn to appreciate
and the comparative insignificance of our own lives and learning. If, however, instead of comparing what is with what is to be known we compare our present knowledge with our previous ignorance the rapidity of our advancement becomes the greatest incentive to labor. It seems to some so-called "practical" minds that there is no utility in such investigations, and that such lives can have no important connection with our vasity superior human exist. ence. A single, rather trite, but very applicable instance to the contrary, may be adduced.

There is a little mollusk—the teredo navalis—which was at one time the terror of all shipowners. It would quietly and unsuspectedly pierce with thousands of holes the hardest limbers. Sains were rendered valueless, docks destroyed, and at one time all Holland was in consternation at the discovery that the piles of her embankments were bored through and the country in luminent danger. A distinguished naturalist discovered that at certain seasons the female of this species carries her eggs in the folds of her respiratory organs. They remain there until they are fecundated by the unit of the male, floating in the water. He also found that it weak solution of mercury thrown hinto the water destreyed that milt and prevented their fecundation, and thus, in a few seasons, shipowners were enabled to clear their docks of this hitherto unconquered marander.

This is but one of hundreds of cases; but it

uered marauder.
This is but one of hundreds of cases; but it erves to show that size is no criterion of impor-

Annexes to show that size is no cricerion of importation the charge of the control of 2,700 leet; but on account of lice, an elevation of 2,700 leet; but on account of the extreme naziones of the weather were unable to run in until the following morning. The passage selected was between Sail Rock—so called from its extraordinary resemblance to a ship under rule of the extreme naziones of the weather were unable to run in until the following morning. The passage selected was between Sail Rock—so called from its extraordinary resemblance to a ship under rule and the neighboring islands are covered with a rainer scanty vegetation, and are unintabiled. This and the neighboring islands are covered with a rainer scanty vegetation, and are unintabiled. This and the neighboring islands are covered with a rainer scanty vegetation, and affectly from the word hard proceeded very lar whilm its mouth we were haired by the harbor Massier, who, on learning into the enterior from Boston, and inferedly from Plitatelphia, in the process of the control of the process of the reason for this was the assumed prevalence of smallpox in that part of the United States. A note from Professor Agossiz to the Governor, stating our mission and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and showing the value of time to us, soon citication and the will be used to the process of the process of the process of the lines. If the united desired communication with the city.

The entrance to the harbor here is only a quarter of a mile wide, but the bay expands instantly and has an average diameter of about three-quarters of a mile, if forms the centre of an amplitudation of hill, and has an average diameter of about three-quarters of a mile, if the process of the

more modestly seeks repose on the glistening sands of the bottom. Sea worms, with tutted feathery extremities, proceed leisurely across the scene, bright colored little lish, glistening in red and gold or sparkling with a metallic justre, play around the branches of the coral, seeming, as has been said, like "THE HUMMING BIRDS OF THE OCEAN,"; and an occasional migratory lobster stalks over the field quant and ungainly looking as it he was engaged in business of importance. In such a manner hours might be spent with pleasure and profit looking at this living panorama, and there are doubtless equally interesting sights in every brook or trout stream of North America. On another occasion the phothographic apparatus was carried to an elevation on one of the surrounding hills and a number of fine views of the town and harbor were obtained, forming the nucleus of what we hope to make a valuable collection of pictures.

To-morrow we intend to leave for the purpose of experimenting with our deep sea sounding and dredging apparatus. We will make several crosssections of the channel between here and Santa Cruz, where we expect to find a depth of about two thousand or twenty-five hundred fathoms. If all works well we will probably not touch at another port before we reach Rio Janeiro, which will be in about twenty or twenty-five days.

THE LETTER-WRITING POLTROON.

His Arraignment at the Tombs Police Court Yesterday-Held for Trial at the Court of Special Sessions-He is an Old Offender.

"Dr." Vernon, the scandalous letter writerthe story of whose arrest Saturday ternoon, together with a history of the nefarious business in which he has seen fit to indulge for some time past, greatly to the annoyance and disgust of both the lady advertisers in and the Superintendent of this paper—was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas M. Cash, the Superintendent of the HERALD establishment, appeared against him "Doctor" had annoyed and insuited this paper's patrons. Judge Dowling asked Vernon what he had to say about the matter, but he preferred to remain slient, and so, in default of \$7,000 ball, was committed to the City Prison until to-morrow, when he will be afforded an opportunity to explain his position in the Court of Special Sessions.

Since the "Doctor's" arrest it has become known that he is an old offender and a somewhat notorious rascal. A year or so ago he was employed as a clerk in Hudnut's drug store, Herald Building, from whence, however, he was soon discharged on a charge of retaining more cash than he was entitled to. He is known to have several aliases, and never to have even studied in a medical college, to say nothing of having, as he claims, graduated from such an institution. On the whole he may be set down as an indecent and dangerous character, and it is carnestly hoped and coulidently expected that he will be jurnished loagings on the island during the next twelve months. patrons. Judge Dowling asked Vernon what

PETER B. SWEENY AND THE OCEAN BANK. He Is Not Connected with the New York Printing Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
StR-In an argument made by me in the case of the Ocean Bank against the New York Printing Company, reported in the HERALD of Wednesday, I stated upon what I deemed reliable authority, in substance, "that, to save the sale of the property substance, "that, to save the sale of the property of the company on execution, Mr. Peter B. Sweeny had forwarded to his brother-in-law, Mr. Bradley, the sum of \$25,000 to pay a proportion of the daim of the bank, and that my opinion was that it a lew days' delay could be granted other parties in interest would make up the bainned and the execution would be satisfied." Upon investigation I have since learned that I was missinformed in regard to any such advance naving been made by Mr. Sweeny to Mr. Bradley, and that Mr. Sweeny denies that he is a stockholder in the Printing Company or interested in its assets or liabilities, it cheerfully correct my error of statement. Respectfully yours,

THE FIRE IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET

An Entire Block Swept by the Flames.

Danger to the Dwellings in the Neighborhood.

OTHER FIRES.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Burned Up During the Night.

An extensive pre broke out about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning in the poller room of the planing mill belonging to the firm of Pife & Duffy, on the corner of Thirty-second street . and First avenue. When first discovered Officer Montigan, of the Twenty-first precinct the fire had only started, and if it had not been that he was compelled to wake up the watchman of the ballding. David Platt, the flames would never have reached the adjoining buildings or even destroyed the one in which it originated. The plan-ing mill of Fife & Duffy was

A TWO STORY BRICK construction, and the firm lost to the amount of \$20,000, and was only insured for \$4,000.

The house has only been occupied by this firm about a month. They moved into it at that time

In the middle of the consumed block was the planing mill of Batterson & Co., who suffered to the extent of \$25,000.

On the corner of Thirty-first street and First avenue the building belonging to William Thden Blodgett, and which was used as a varnish factory, was completely destroyed, causing a damage of \$50,900. This was also a one story construction and fifty feet deep. The great quantity of varnish and on that was housed on these premises made it a difficult matter for the firemen and policemen to get the fire under; but by con-tinued exertion they had finally gained the mastery over it about eight o'clock yesterday morning. Blodgett's place burned up like a cinger, owing and caused considerable alarm in the neighborhood, as the flames swept along the block, and it was feared they would extend to the other stae of the

feared they would extend to the other side of the street and endanger the dwelling houses. At the rear of the burned factories was an immense quantity of timber piled up in great stacks, which and made the heavons lurid throughout the night. This timber comprised rosewood, managany, hemlock, wainut and other woods of an expensive description. It was entirely destroyed, and the owner, W. H. Sage, suffered a loss of \$100,000 by the destruction of this property. It is exceedingly fortunate that the spare lots on the block were not covered, for it such had been the case there is no telling where the fire would have ended. As it was, everything of value that was at all consumable on the block was completely eaten up by the devouring element, and nothing remains but

pietely eaten up by the devouring element, and nothing remains but
THE CHARRED AND SMOULDERING RUINS
of the buildings. It was only through the unremitting labors of the police under Captain Leary and the firemen under Engineer Rhodes that a large portion of the city on that side was saved. When the police captain and the engineer got upon the ground the first thing that struck their attention was 169 barrels of benzine, which were in the rear of Blodgett's place, and in the very pathway of the fire. If the flames once got to this benzine nothing could have saved a large portion of that district, for this stnff would have exploded the barrels and then run in liquid flames through the neighborhood, carrying

this stant would have exploded the barrels and then run in liquid flames through the neighborhood, carrying DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION ALONG WITH IT.

This those two gentlemen fully comprehended, and they at once put all the men they could obtain to roll these barrels to a biace of safety from the conflagration. For hours the men worked, tearing madly at this terrible engine until the entire stock of the dangerous benzine was brought away. They were assisted in the arduous task by a number of police from the surrounding precincts, who were sent there by their respective captains to give what assistance they could. At three o'clock the wildest excitement prevaled on the First avenue among the innabitants of the houses in the vicinity of the fire. Men, women and children rushed to the windows, feeling the terrible heat, shricking with dread of the flames coming their way. The streets were suddenly filled with people, and the entire neighborhood bore signs of being thoroughly aroused. Great confusion was visible in the large tenement houses on the opposite side of the avenue, and the heat from

The BURNING BLOCK

was so great that the people could not remain in their rooms. Many of them began to make preparations for the coming of the flames in their direction, and began to put out furniture and household goods upon the sidewalk.

The police used every means in their power to assure the people there was no real danger, but that was not enough. They were completely demoralized, and showed, by the dismay with which they were seried, that a great number of them were aware of the extremely dangerous character of the block that was burning, and many of them had magnified the extent of the danger to such a pitch that one would have enough and many of them had magnified the extent of the danger to such a pitch that one would have enough and many of them had magnified the considerable outlay to restore it to its original condition.

The first alarm of fire brought out engines Nos.

will require considerable outlay to restore it to its original condition.

The first alarm of fire brought out engines Nos. 15, 16, 21 and 8.

The second alarm brought 28, 14 and 19.

The third alarm brought 26, 34 and 26.

And a special alarm, sent out by Engineer Perley, brought Nos. 11 and 17.

About daylight the bre steamer John Fulier came up to

About daylight the bre steamer John Fulier came up to

THE BURNING BUILDINGS
and began to play from the river. This was continued all the forenoon yesterday, and will, no doubt, be necessary for the greater part of the day. Engineer Periey said, when he was working upon the flames, that it was the most difficult fire to get under that the department had to cope with in ten years, various causes are assigned for the origin of the fire; but op to last evening nothing but speculation could be arrived at. One theory was that the furnace communicated the flames to
in the building, and another is that the watchmen left a lighted candle in a dangerous place and that had caused all the damage. One thing certain is that the watchmen caused a good deal of the extra damage done; for if he had been awake the policeman would not have been obliged to lose the time he did in giving the alarm, and a great deal of the property now destroyed might have been saved. The entire damage done is estimated at about \$200,000. The amount of insurance and the offices in which the various firms were entered have not yet been obtained.

Another Fire.

At about a quarter to seven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five story brick building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street, the property of J. W. Lyall & Co.

street, the property of J. W. Lyall & Co.

The fourth floor was occupied by victor A.

Manger, card manufacturer. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$20,000.

Dundres, Dick & Co., on the same floor, capsule manufacturers, sustained a loss of \$600; insured for

manufacturers, sustained a loss of \$600; insured for \$1,000. The first floor was unoccupied.

The first floor and part of the basement were occupied by J. W. Lyani & Co., who carry on a business known as the Positive Motion Loom Company. They suffered a loss of \$20,000 on the building and \$5,000 on stock.

The building was insured for \$60,000 and the machinery and stock for \$15,000.

The building was insured for \$50,000.
chinery and stock for \$15,000.
E. A. Schutte & Co., spongers and finishers, lost \$600 by water; insured for \$4,000.
The second floor was unoccupied.
The third floor was occupied by the Patent Sponging Company. They suffered a loss of \$2,000; insured for \$10,000.
The fire is supposed to have been the work of incenduaries. The entire loss is estimated at

A policeman of the Twenty-ninth precinct dis-covered a fire at three o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the new four story morning in the basement of the tree twenty-second brown stone dwelling house, 23 West Twenty-second street, which was unoccupied. The nouse was the property of James C. Donnelly, of 605 Lexington avenue. It was caused by the carelessness of the avenue, it was caused by the carelessness of the avenue, who allowed the stove to become overwatchman, who allowed the stove to become overheated. The loss on the place is estimated at \$600.

Fire in a Dwelling. About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning a fire proke out on the third floor, front room, of the fire broke out on the third hoor, front room, of the four story brown stone dwelling No. 4 Mitchell place, which was occupied by Albert Steen. It was caused by the gas jet coming in contact with the wood work. Damage \$100. Fully covered by in-